

ATROCITIES COMMITTED AGAINST THE SULUK PEOPLES  
OF NORTH BORNEO DURING JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

1. The Suluk peoples of N. Borneo.

A number of small islands off the West coast of N. Borneo are inhabited by people of Suluk race whose original home was TAWI-TAWI and the archipelago NE of Borneo. They are Muslims. About 60 or 70 years ago, a number of Suluks from this archipelago, finding the Spanish rule oppressive sought and obtained permission from the Sultanate of Brunei and later from the Government of N. Borneo to transfer themselves to MANTANANI, MANGALUM and other islands lying off the west coast of Borneo. They have lived there peacefully under British rule ever since.

The Suluks are a fishing community. The men spend a large part of their lives at sea in fast-sailing praus. From an early age the boys become expert in the water. Their villages are built on piles over the beach; usually there is a mosque close by with a school attached. They are a poor people and possess no cattle. They cultivate the coconut palm, and trade their fish and coconut products for rice and cloth in the coastal villages of Borneo. On Mantanani are caves where the "edible swiftlets" are found whose nests they trade with the Chinese. They indulge very little in smuggling and have abandoned their former piratical habits. They gave no trouble to the British Government, and police and other officials speak well of them. \*\* They are a vigorous, bold and independent people, holding themselves inferior to no man and generally liked by the British and native peoples of Borneo.

One branch of them are called BINADUNS. The Suluks have intermingled to some extent with BAJAUS and MOROS.

It is not easy to estimate the population of the islands before the war, as the numbers on each island varied from year to year and even from month to month according to the needs of their fishing and the changes of the monsoon. Their total numbers are estimated at 838. A few years of 'co-prosperity' have reduced this number to approximately 288.

2. The Chinese Revolt of October 1943.

The Japanese are said to have found the Suluks too independent from the first, and unwilling to provide a labor force or to co-operate with the Japanese fishing companies. But the real trouble did not begin until the Chinese revolt of October 1943. The Chinese community in the area of Jesselton (the administrative centre of the West Coast Residency), who had suffered especially under the Japanese occupation, planned a revolt in 1943. The leading citizens collected funds and sent one of their number, Albert Kwok, to Tawi-Tawi where he made contact with Lt. Col. SUAREZ, and his American-supported guerrillas. Kwok made two visits and returned with some kind of commission granted by Suarez. The revolt broke out on the "double-tenth" - i. e. the night of October 9th/10th, 1943, in Jesselton and nei-

bouring villages. About 40 Japanese were killed. The Japanese retaliated by sending over planes which bombed and machine-gunned the villages north of Jesselton, razing to the ground every building in Kota Belud, and causing much damage and loss of life in Tuaran, Menggattal, Inanam and the surrounding country. When Japanese ground forces were brought into action, the guerrillas retired, fought a small engagement at Inanam, 6 miles from Jesselton, and then withdrew into the jungle. Most of them were later tricked into surrender.

To clear up the matter, a number of Kempei Tai were drafted from Kuching to Jesselton. During the following months they established a reign of terror, arresting hundreds of men and women on suspicion and torturing them to extract information about the guerrillas. Forced confessions were followed by mass executions; on one occasion, admitted by the Japanese, 189 Chinese and others were executed. Several hundreds of others perished in prison from torture, starvation or disease.

(These events are referred to by the Japanese as the "API incident", Api-Api being the local name for Jesselton.)

\*\* But an R. A. F. plane was sent to inspect Mantanani about 15 years ago after reports of a raid from the island.

### 3. Participation of Suluks in the Rising.

The rising of October 1943 was a predominantly Chinese affair and the Suluk people seem to have taken part in it only on the first night, after which the guerrillas withdrew into the jungle where no Suluks followed them. One report states that a party of 30 Suluks from Sulug Island, near Jesselton, landed on the night of the rising near the Malay kampong at Jesselton, armed with parangs and spears, and burned down the Customs-shed and some supplies of rubber and rice. It is also said that a party of Suluks under their chief, O. T. ARSAT, from Oudar Island, attacked Menggattal and Telipok. I did not investigate either of these reports.) It was probably a Suluk prau which took Albert Kwok to Tawi-Tawi earlier that year.

### 4. Japanese Knowledge of the Suluks' Participation.

The part played by the Suluks in the rising cannot have been very conspicuous, for it was not until four months later that any action was taken against them. In February 1944 an expedition was sent to the Suluk island of Mantanani. Although many arrests were made, it seems that the primary object of the expedition was to search for a Chinese Guerrilla believed to be hiding in the island, and the Suluks were not thought to be otherwise implicated in the revolt.

But a little later a certain Chinese, Dr. Lou Lai, who had been arrested by the Kempei Tai on suspicion, broke down after prolonged torture and gave the names of people who, he said, had taken part in the rising, or in more recent conspiracies against the Japanese. He named some of the Suluk leaders. Further pressure was applied and the Dr. eventually incrim-

inated the peoples of all the Suluk islands. The Japanese thereupon took action against the Suluk peoples, as described below.

5. MANTANANI.

This group of islands lies about twenty miles off the coast and is approximately 60 miles by sea from Jesselton. It had a pre-war population of 430.

On February 13th 1944 the Japanese despatched a force to Mantanani, consisting of about twelve Kempei Tai, twenty-four soldiers, six native police and two Chinese interpreters. Their primary object was to discover the whereabouts of a Chinese guerrilla named Lin Tin Fatt. The Suluks refused to agree that he was on the island. The Japanese then arrested 58 of their men (whom they may already have suspected) and took them back to Jesselton, hoping, no doubt, to force them by torture to reveal the whereabouts of the wanted man. All these 58 were killed by torture or starvation in Jesselton Prison and at the K. T. office during the following weeks; there is no survivor of these 58.

On February 15th the Japanese went back to the island. The events of this visit are described in detail by eight witnesses, Chinese, Malay and Suluk, and by four Japanese now held in Lebuan. The two principal crimes committed on this visit were: (1) The machine-gunning of Suluks, including women, and subsequent killing of the wounded, after an encounter between a Japanese search-party and a group of Suluks; (2) Immediately following this the massacre of about 25 women and 4 children. All witnesses stress the fact that the Suluks had no fire-arms and such resistance as they offered with spears and parangs was undertaken either in reply to Japanese fire or in the protection of their women and children. The Japanese burned the village and destroyed the boats, thus showing their intention of making Mantanani uninhabitable. Lt. SHIMIZU, who was in charge of the Japanese, has made a statement admitting that he ordered the killing of the women. It is expected that he will be brought to trial at Singapore. The other Kempei Tai on this visit, who are now in our hands, will probably be charged for different offences in this area where the evidence of their complicity is stronger.

The Japanese visited the island a third time and found it deserted.

A month later, eight or nine Suluks were caught on the mainland opposite Mantanani and detained at Kota Belud. Two of them were men, the remainder women and children, the youngest a baby-in-arms. These were probably survivors from Mantanani who had escaped to the mainland. They were kept in prison for about six weeks, and then executed one evening. A hearsay report says that they were offered the choice between shooting and beheading, and chose the former..

5. MANTANANI (Contd.)

Two Kempei Tai, who are known to have been in Kota Belud at this time and were probably connected with the killing, are now held in Labuan, but the evidence of their responsibility may prove insufficient to convict them. The killing of these women and children at Kota Belud by the Japanese seems to indicate a policy of extermination.

The population of Mantanani has been reduced by Japanese action from 430 to the present figure of about 125, of whom not more than 20 or 25 are adult males.

6. DINAWAN.

This is a small island lying off Kinarut. It supported a population of 120 before the war. The present population consists of 54, all of whom are women and children under 16 years old. Of the original population not a single adult male survives. One male has come from Mangalum to settle in the island, and one or two others visit the island at odd times for obvious purposes.

In February or March 1944 all males on the island over 12 years of age, numbering 37, were arrested and taken to Jesselton Prison. The women of the island vigorously deny that their men took any part in the rising. Soon afterwards the Japanese removed the women and children to another island.

What happened afterwards to the arrested men and youths cannot be known for certain. None of them survives. Many witnesses have stated that they saw about this time Suluks being tortured in jail and at the K. T. office but they seldom knew which island the Suluks they saw came from. In July 1944, thirty-seven Suluk men and youths were taken to Dinawan Island, by then cleared of its inhabitants, and executed there. There is evidence to suggest that some, if not all, of these were the Suluks originally arrested on the island. There is no doubt that those shot included boys of 12 or 14 years. A statement has been given by the officer in charge of the K. T. at this execution and by two others present. There is no means of proving whether these men had been tried. But it is unlikely that a fair trial would have proved all the adult males of the island guilty of hostilities and deserving of death. The oldest male survivor is now about 14.

The women and children, who had been removed to Gaya Island, were kept under conditions described in the statements of Alagur and Sujiang, as a result of which about thirty per cent died. It was thought that a charge might be made against the Japanese trading company which appeared to be responsible for these conditions, but when it was found that all members of the company had been returned to Japan a few weeks earlier further evidence was not collected.

7. SULUG.

This island lies off Tanjung Aru, near Jesselton. One report stated that a party from this island burned the Customs godown on the night of October 9/10 1943. The chief of the island, Panglima (Leader) ALI, and all the males the Japanese could find - about 29 - were arrested and brought to Jesselton. A statement is attached, by a reliable witness named OH TING MING, who shared a cell with ALI and his sons, describing the torture of the youngest boy. The hanging of Ali was witnessed by another informant named LAJUN. All the 29 perished in unknown ways; none survives.

About 40 women and children from Sulug Island were removed to BANGAWAN Estate in N. Borneo, where they worked under conditions which they reported to the BMA authorities at Papar on their liberation. They state that 25 of their number died from hunger and disease during this period of forced labour. Of the original population of 114, about 59 survive in Sulug itself and the neighbouring island of Manukan.

8. UDAR.

These two islands lie off Mengattal. A party from Udar is stated to have landed and assisted the guerrillas at Mengattal and Telinok at the time of the October rising. All adult males were later arrested and done to death. One witness saw their chief ARSAT flogged in Jesselton. 45 women and children were removed to Kimanis Estate in N. Borneo, where eleven of them died. The population, which before the war was 64, is now reduced to 35, of whom only 2 are adult males. I have not personally investigated the affairs of this island.

9. MANGALUM.

This island (reported oil-bearing) lies about 35 miles off the mainland. I did not investigate the Japanese treatment of the inhabitants, but it appears to have been similar to their treatment of the other Suluks. A witness named Budin has described the arrival in Jesselton of 15 men arrested on this island, and another witness, Bachee, accompanied the Japanese on a visit to the island, when they burned the kampong.

10. Suluks in Jesselton Gaol.

I attach numerous statements describing the beatings, tortures, hangings and deaths of Suluks in Jesselton Gaol.

I received from the BMA at Papar a report by Maarof bin Abdullah, translated and edited by Major R. K. Hardwick of the A. I. F. The writer, who was in Jesselton Jail in May and June 1944, states that the Suluks in jail then numbered 258 men and women. He states: "All died by beatings, from disease, by being dried in the sun, and about 100 were removed at 1 a. m. on 17th June 1944 by the Japs to Mile 5 and there shot. Three were killed by slashing at the jail door." I was not able to interview this witness.

I have not met or heard of one male Suluks who survived imprisonment.

11. Permanent Effects on the Race.

There is probably at the present time a sufficient number of Suluk children of both sexes to carry on the race and prevent its extinction. Their state of health is, however, poor, and it is the opinion of Colonel Combe, an experienced administrator who has known the Suluks well in peace and war, that "the loss of the adult male population will have a serious effect on the race." There will almost certainly be assimilated a larger element of Bajau blood. Some of their hereditary skill in fishing and other occupations may be lost for lack of adult men to hand down the traditions of the race.

12. CONCLUSION.

I do not think the evidence justifies an accusation against the Japanese authorities of deliberately planning the extermination of this race. They treated the Suluks in the same way that they treated other peoples in this area whom they suspected of disaffection, for example, the Chinese; yet it would not be held that they tried to exterminate the Chinese in North Borneo. The killing of the women and children on Mantanani Island was, in my opinion, the result of anger, amounting to hysteria, at the resistance offered by the Suluks. The circumstances in which the women and children were killed at Kota Belud are too obscure for an explanation to be offered. The treatment of the women and children deported from Sulug to Banawan, from Udar to Kimanis, and from Dinawan to Gaya Island was in keeping with the Japanese attitude to other native peoples, the Dusuns for example, whose crops were taken by the Japanese Army without the least regard for the needs of the people who grew them. The treatment of the Suluk men and boys in jail, the tortures and the executions, were similar to, or only a little worse than, the treatment of the Chinese. The Japanese appear to have been really alarmed by the rising of October 1943. The subsequent arrests and interrogations were in the hands of the Kempei Tai. The deaths of so many Suluk men are to be attributed to the methods employed by the Kempei Tai rather than to an official intention to exterminate the race.

W. Y. Dickson, Capt  
No. 8 War Crimes Investigation Team

Witness: /s/ Lt. Col  
LIAUAN o/c No.8 WCIT. Borneo

No. 1

Ex/1657A  
Doc/15334

日本占领期间中北本州，萨摩人对三行  
ハシタ基幸进行焉。

一、北本州サムラノ人。北本州西海岸沖，  
許多，小群島二三十件及北本州，不一群島  
カラ到來ニタサムラノ種が住之井ル。彼等ハ回教  
徒テル。約六七十年前スイニ統治ヲ压制ナリトシ  
于此，群島カラ多數，サムラノハアリニシカル  
タニ王廳カラ後六北本州其府カラマニナシ  
アマガラ合處北本州西岸沖ニ在ル他，島々ニ移住  
ル許可ヲ求メ計サムラアレ。以米至今，統治下ニ平和  
ニ過ミテキ。

サムラノ漁業ト人民ニテ。男ハ生活大  
部分ア快速ナラシ木船二十本ツテ海上ニ過ス。年立  
カ十以内カラ少年達ハ康漁師アリ。村落ハ水邊，  
柱上三連アリ。近ノハ板舍，附屬ニヨ同教寺院有ル。か  
常ニ止。彼等ハ食之ニ堅芻七持耳。彼等ハ三柳十  
ノ威信ニ魚ヤコ子ナシ製島ヲ木本州ニ海岸村落，  
米ヤ而上安易ス。テテ古ニハ食用無ル。居ル洞穴  
ガアリ。ノミ人ニ高仁ヒ。密輸ハ始メセズ以前，  
海賊的ハ習慣ハ棄テ去ツテキル。英モ改行モ全然  
面倒カラズ。警官ヤ他役人モナ許ナシ。但シ約  
十五年前ニテ之ニ島カラ攻撃ガアリタ。報告。後  
英軍機一機ノ同島偵察。ダメ派セラシコトカアリ。外  
彼等ハ活潑勇敢自立的十五民。他族ニカヌト自  
負。之英人アリ本州不任民モ一般ニ廿千牛ル。

彼等中一分派ハビナドウニスト呼べしテヰル。ヲアラ、  
ノ人或る程度バジャウ族ニコモロ族ト混血ニテサル。  
歎前島々、人口ヲ推定スルコトハ、漁業上、心寧ヤ本節  
風、変化ニ従ニ年々六月ニヨリサヘニ島、人口ガ更リノテ、  
容易ナクト六十。總数ハ三八名ト見テアリ。其榮  
圈ニナツテ三年コノ數ハ約二八ト減ジ。、  
ニ、一九四三年(昭和十八年)十月、中公人叛乱。日本人ニハ最初  
カラサハリ人か非常ニ自立的アリ、勞働カラ供シタリ日本  
本、漁業公社ニ協カラリスルコトヲ喜バスト云事が分  
ツト言ヘテヰル。然シ一九四三年(昭和十八年)十月、中公  
人叛乱マテハ東際、間着ハ起子カツ。日本、占領下特  
ニ損害ヲ蒙シテスルトニ地正西岸地方駐劄廳、行政  
中心地ア中公人團体ハ一九四三年叛乱ヲ企圖ニタ。毒導  
者達ハ基金ヲ集メ、一員タルアヒト、コツクノタ  
牛タキニ派シ、其處ア彼ハスクレッジ中佐並ニ米玉援  
助、ケリコ隊ト接觸テア。コツクリハ二度訪問ニアレッジ、  
認多或り種、使命ヲ帶びテ帰ツ。暴動ハ、双十節  
即同年十月九日夜カラ十日ニカキテスルトニソ  
近郊ニ於テ起シ。約四十名、日本人が殺害サレタ。日本  
ハ、往々三航空機ヲ送リ、左スルトニ其方於落テ爆弾  
專機銃撃ヲシテ、ベルト、スベテノ建物ヲ  
倒壊セシムトクアニムがタ。イナカニ及ヒ周辺  
地方ニ於テ數多破壊及人命損失ヲ招來シタノアレ  
日本地上部隊が行動ヲ起すナリ。己隊ハ後退シテ

No.3

Doc 5334

トヨリ方里ノ八十ニ於小規模交戦ヲナラ候シヤ  
ゲルニ退ケ、後ニ大取介ハ詫計ノ以降伏サセシタ。  
事件前正ノ多數官軍隊がアカスミズルトニ分置  
サヌ、統合幾月カ向ニ恐怖政治ガ布カレ嫌疑、アル男女が  
何百人ト捕ヘリ、隊内閣之情報引出ス多ニ拷問シテ。  
次行死刑集團執行ガアリ、或時十ドハ日本側ニ認ムタ  
處毛百十九名(中五人)、他が死刑一處サレタ。他ニ数百人を拷  
問、飢餓疾病ニヨリテ獄死シ。

(エジスルト、地方名アニアニニ刻リ、日本側テハ本件ヲアヒ。

三、事件ト呼稱シテキル)

六、サヌ、叛乱参加。一九四三年齋和八年十月、叛乱ハ主トテ  
中立事件アリサリクト、加ハシタハ最初晚大アリ  
タクニ、其後アリコ隊、密林ニ逃レコンダガサリ、人ハ統カナ  
カツ。一報ヨレバエスルトニ近クサラグ、島カラ来タサス、  
人其名、一團ハ事件当夜エスルトニ、馬鹿人部落附近ニ  
朝乃木橋下試製三丁上陸ニ候國上屋ヤエハ米、物資ヲ  
焼却シ又オーダー島カラ来タサス、一團ハ首領オウ  
ティアリサルニ率キラレテ、ムンガツル公ビテリ、オツコ攻撃  
シタト云々テサル。(松木が西、報告トモ調ベキナリ。)  
アヒバードクシ、同年初タリ、ニ連合ハ心フ

四、サヌ、アラウ木船アリタケル。

サヌ、人参加ニテ日本側、知識、叛乱於アサリ  
ガル人ガ也行役別ナリカ、彼等ニ村ニ行等カ、措置  
ガトエタガ四ヶ月後アリ多メ明瞭ナリ。一九四四年二月

No.4

DOC 5334

サムライアリス島三連隊が派セラシ。多數捕縛サ  
ル。ソ連征主干目的、島ニ督伏中ナリト信セラシ。ナタ  
ノ名中ニケリ。隊員ヲ搜査在事ニアシタラシ。他、事テ  
サラシハ叛乱ニ意圖係考ヘシ。ガ暫クミテ憲兵隊  
ニ客疑者トニテ捕ヘラシ。ナタ申人口ウロイ博士會議人  
長橋田二郎人々、名ヲ擊ゲ被等が叛乱成ハ日本人ニ討  
ハセ其後陰謀ニ加ハシタ言ツタアリ。彼ハサラシの人、  
指導者、名モ幾人カ擊ケタ。博士ハ愈々圧迫サレ遂ニテヨリ  
「全島人民ヲ連坐セラタ。」ノチ日本側ハサラシヒニ討シ  
テ左如キ行動ナシ。

五マニヤニ此群島ハ沿岸ヨリ約二十哩沖ニエルト。カ  
ラ海上約六十哩、處ニ在ル。戰前、人口ハ四三。名子アシ。

一九四四年(昭和十九年)二月十三日、日本ハ憲兵十二名、兵廿四名、原住  
民警察官六名、中不連詫ニヨリ成ル一隊コマタ十二ニ派遣シ。  
目的ハリテ、ナリ。ナリ。ナリ。ナリ。ナリ。ナリ。ナリ。ナリ。  
アヤタサムク人ハ彼苟島ニ居ル云コトヲ拒ニテ認ナカ  
リ。日本側ハ前カウ客疑者タラシ一五八名、男ヲ捕  
ヘシ。不レトニ重行シ。勿論榜向ニシテ彼等ニシテ、捕拿本山  
男、所在ヲ強ヒ云セヨウト期シ。其後、數週間ニシテルト  
シ、憲兵隊ヲ榜向ヤ飢餓テ五十八人總ベテ死シ。一人  
モ生残者、居ナシテア。

二月十五日、日本人ハ島ニ於ケテ暮。二時梯子ハ中人馬來  
人サムリト、八名、証人名也今アヤニ仰留中、日本人四名ニ  
ヨリ詳述サレキル。コ時一起ツタ。主ナ犯罪次、通

DOC 534

デアル。即ち日本検査隊上サルク一人、一團上、遭遇後、サルク人達ヲセ七八共々、機銃掃射、次々々負傷者、殺害、ノ直後、約廿五人、女及四人子供、斃殺ナシ。証人ハ皆サルク人ガ火薬ヲ持テ火薬庫又は鞘刀ヲ以テ抵抗スル事式、抵抗ラニタリ八日未側、磐石ニ心附ニカヌベシ十傑ヲ護シタムニアルトガ、事實ヲ強調ニキ。日本人村落ヲ燒キ、井ノ破壊ニテ、マダニ居住不可能セントル事思フ。日本軍指揮者タリニ清水中尉ハ彼ガセナ殺害、命ヲ出テ事ヲ嘗てスル聲明ナリ。彼ハニカヌベシテ裁判ニ附セトル告テアヒ。本件ニ於企他、憲兵七日下吾方ニ拘禁中、多命、連坐、証據ヨリ明カ本地ニ於ケル釋々、罪二向、ナルアラフ。

日本人向島ハ三度行キ荒廃ニ帰シトヲ認メタ。一ヶ月後、八九名、サルク人が、マダニ向ニ本土ニ捕ヘラレ、ベレドニ拘留サリ。内六軍士十餘、セ十供、最セカイ者ハ乳首見ダリ。此、人達ハ多分本土ニ逃レタマニカア、残存者ダリタリ。約一週間投獄サレタ後成モ處刑サレバ尊ア人射殺カ斬首カラ遷獄セテ、前者ヲ張テト方ニ至ク。當時コクルトニ居多事カ有ツテヨリ、ノ殺害ニモ恐ラム聯セモトニ思ヒル。憲兵ハ今、アラヤニ拘留ナシテサル、ソノ責任、証據ハ有罪トニ不充份ナカセ加シス。コタル以上ニ於ケル之等、婦女十、日本人ニヨリ殺害、種族絶滅政策ヲ示ス如ク見エル。

No.5

日本人、措置ニヨリアガニ、人口四三〇カ現在、約三五トノ数字減シ而モ、未成年男十八、二十乃至廿五名ヲ望工

16. 6

Doc 5334

アリ。

六十九。此ノキネルト沖、小島アリ。戦前、百廿名、合  
が、今五四人、總ベテセト六十才半、十供バカリアリ。不往  
者中、成年男十六人モ残ツテキナ。之がラムカフ一人、男ガ  
此島ニ定住、多ク来タコトガアリ。又他一二、者が明カナ  
且約ガアツ時、折島ヲ訪シル。

一九四四年(昭和十九年)一月廿二日同島十二才以上、全男  
子廿七名ハ捕ル。レジスルトニ監獄連行セタ。島ノセム男  
達が決テ叛れニ加エテカツト列。ニクモ定ニテ山ソシカラ後  
直グ日本人七十供ヲ他島三移シメ。

捕ルトノ男ヤ若者ニ其後如何ト起タルハ、體ガニ知ルト  
ハ出来アリ。生残者八人乞居テイテス。タク、証人ハ、嘆サフ  
ツノ人が監獄や憲兵隊ア修向サシテ其ルト見是ガ被辱等、  
見タサリ。レジスルトガ、燭カニ未タ。カ彼ノ如ニ及上述べテナリ。  
一九四四年(昭和十九年)七月廿二日、サリ八人成年男子ヤ青年  
ガ専時設立人、アリワニ島ニ連行セし。其處ヲ処刑サタ。  
ノ、金部子ナニミモ申ヘ、元々同島ヲ捕ルタゞラクシム人  
モアタク云アコトカズ。証據ガアリ。ヲ統轄セタ若、  
中六十才至十四才ノ少年ガ倉テニキナハ、家ナ。ヲ、處  
刑ニ際テ憲兵隊責任者タシ特赦及シソニ無合言。他  
ノ言ヨリ聲明ガ行ケン。事、若ガ裁判ニ附セタカ  
否カラ確カた方法ナ。然ニ公正十九年三月同島成年  
男子、女子が駁村行尊御葬ノ死刑ニ值ルト証據アリ  
シタドリハアサウ事ナ。生於某甲最年長者今約十

DOC 5334

署。乍島ニ移サシ婦女ハアラグ並ニサヤシ陳述  
了ル也キ條件付留置カレソノ結果三割者死セタ。斯  
カレ條件ニ對テ責任アリトニハ日本商事会社二村シ  
告訴が行ヒルセト考ヘニテオタク二三週間前同種対ハ  
皆日本ニ帰シタガ分ツテ其レニテ証據公集大丁ナシ。  
セスラジ。此島ハヨミヒト附立シヨンアヒ津一島獨  
テル。一報言レバ同島カラ未ニ出カ西三年麗和八年十月九日  
カラ十日カキテ夜海濱倉庫ヲ燒タキ本フ。島、酋長ハシリマ  
信導者アリ及日本人見付ケラム全男子約百九名八輪ヘ  
シテシエ在ト三連行サシアリビニ是子回シ宇ニ居タ  
ガ。テミニ十九信導スベキ証人ヨリ最年少少年拷問ヲ  
致シタ陳述書が添附アヒアリ。般般ハラニヒ別  
通報著ヨリ立証サシ井山。元々皆不明裡ニ繋レタ誰モ  
生残ニテ。サブ島カラ約四十人、婦七十八人ホルネトハ  
ニクシエニ上移サレ解放同時に在ハバ此葉五軍政  
事局通知ヲ狀能不アシテ仕事ヲテソニ遂に逃亡依レハ  
此強制勞働、期間中、飢餓トシトヨリ死ス者亦五名ヲ數  
ヘタ古。原人口百十四名中、サブノ及シ島アホクニ生残セ  
ル者約五十名アリ。

ハウクル山之等、ニ島ハ余る清ニ模タハツキルカウタニ  
カラ一團八十日、板札、時上達シテムガタル及シ木ツシニ  
於テゲリラ隊ヲ援ケタ云ヒテナル。ソノ後成牛男十人ス  
テ捕ヘラシ殺サシ。一言人酋長アヒサシエスルニ  
テ管打サルヲ見タ。四十五、婦七十人ホルネト、キニス

No. 7

云々トシテ移サレ其處子十人ガ襲レシ。戰前六十四名、人  
口が現在八十五名ニ減少シ内成年男子ハ僅力名子アリ。松ハ  
木木ダ自分ナフコ島事ヲ調査シテ牛十人。  
九月三日。本島公石油產地ト稱セラシ本土沖約五里  
点アリ。松ハコ住民二対スル日本、仕竹ハ調査ミテ牛十人ガ、  
他、サリ少人ト同様下待遇ダラフ。不アノナル証人ハ  
本島捕ヘラシ男十五名ノジエ屯ト之到着事ヲ説明シタ  
シバナナル別、証人日本側が本島來島シ落第號拂  
ツタ時同行ニテ。

一、ジエ屯ト之監獄ニ於ケラシ人。松ハテエ屯ト之牢獄  
ニ於ケラシ人二対スル殴打拷問、殺首、殺人ヲ致シ多々、  
陳述書ヲ附加スル。滿洲歩兵隊アリナシ、ドウシク少佐  
ガ監獄編輯シタマロ? ハヤアグアヨヨル報告書ヲ松ハ在  
ハシ英軍政當局ヨリ受領シタ。一九四四年(昭和十九年)  
五月六日トシエ屯ト之監獄ニ平ク筆者ハ當時獄ニ居タサ  
リク人男セ五百名ヲ數ヘテ云ソナ此彼陳述ヨリベシス  
ベテ、者久病、疾患、日射病ニヨリ死ニ、約百名者ハ一九四  
四年六月十七日前時日本人ヨリ五里里程標所へ移サレ  
其處ア鏡盤ナシ、監獄戸口、紐子三名が斯殺サレタ。ト  
云ナリ。松ハコ証人上面接出来ナシ。投獄サシ成年  
男子十才ラシ人十生残ニテ牛シ云者二会ツクコト七十人、  
某者、事細ク七十九人。

二、此、人種反対セル永久的動搖者。此ノ現在此人種  
存続モ、絶滅ヲ防止不足也男女サラシ兒童

16.9

DOC 5334

ガ存否テアラウ。然シ其健康状態公害久又和諧而時ニ  
於テサラリムノコトニ通曉シテ年乃行政官タルコト大佐  
ハ成年男子妻夫共人種ニ由シ主事鑑定者(ルモニ  
下山)上意見持ツテヰルバシヤウ。要要素ニ甚シテ誤入  
不ルヨハ殆ド確カアレ。漁溝他職業ニテシテ継承的  
熟練、中ノ幾名此人種傳統傳フヘ成年男子  
ノ如ニヨリ失レヒカ七三十九。

一二、結論 松仁奉當局が此人種、絶滅コトサニ計画ニ  
キタトス罪狀ココ、証據が正當ナシモノト考ス。日本側ハ  
例ハ中少人、如キ、壯士方體者上陸日本地區ナシノ以外  
人々ヲ遇セル上同様ニサリ名今根ツリテアレ。上云ヘ日本側  
ハ北木林才二於ル中少人様滅ナリト考ヘト々云ハマ  
ハ。松考ヘアマニニ島ニ於ル婦女子殺害ハアクノヨ  
ル。極端慷慨、極不アリ。氣味ナリ。結果アラウ思仁  
ル。コトベニ於丁婦女子が殺害ナラ情况ハ不測テ説明困  
難アルサラシカラバシラヘ。ナリカラナニ又ナ  
ワカラ。然ニ島ヘヤラ多婦女子討伐遣ハ。他住民ニ討入  
ル日本、態度上向テアリ。例ハトシノ人ノ收獲物ヲ  
日本軍奪ハリ而セソシテ作ツタ人々、需要八全ノ額度可レ  
ガタノアレ。獄中、サリク人男子ニ讨伐間ヤ処刑、行  
打ハ中少人ニ討アヒ上同様、然ニ命懸カラシ伍子アル。  
一九四三年(昭和十八年)十月、叛乱六家際日本人七百零多  
名有。ハ後逮捕ヤ踏査ハ實事無手ヨリ子行ハタ  
ナツ。多数サリム人死亡ノ人種絶滅ト云。實害無

16.10.

Doc 5334

〔四〕ニヨルト云アヨリハ寧口憲兵隊、用ニテ方法ニ帰セア  
ルベキアレ。